

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

NIGHT DISPATCHES.

CONGRESSIONAL.

XIII CONGRESS-SECOND SESSION.

Telegram from Gen. Meade—The Bill to Guarantee to the Several States Republican Form of Government Offered. Mr. Broomall—A Subsidiary to Mr. Stevens—Another Bill for the Admission of Alabama.

WASHINGTON, March 18.

SENATE.

The Chair presented a communication from the Attorney General, calling attention to the inexpediency of reducing his clerical force. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

A resolution from the Secretary of War, stating that the military reservations at Fort Ridgeway may be relinquished without detriment to the service. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Sumner presented a petition from the Cleveland, Ohio, manufacturers' convention, praying a reduction of the internal tax. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

A resolution offered by Mr. Hendricks was adopted, requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate what had been the monthly expenditures of the War, Navy, and Interior Departments since July, 1863.

Mr. Wilson, from the committee of conference or the bill to facilitate the payment of soldiers' bounties, reported several amendments, which were concurred in.

Mr. Hendricks called up the bill to amend the act relative to recording the currency of vessels, which was passed.

Mr. Edward called up the bill to regulate the presentation of bills to the President, and the return of the same.

Mr. Bayard spoke in opposition to the bill.

It was then laid aside, and the chair submitted a communication from the General of the army, including a copy of a telegram received from Gen. Meade, commanding the Third Military District.

The bill was then read. It was read, stating that if the bill pending before Congress was passed, directing military commanders to fill offices with those qualified to take up their oath, its execution would immediately interfere with the election of the 4th of February, 1868, a large majority of the legal voters of the State, voting at said election, would be denied by the adoption of said constitution; therefore:

It is enacted, etc., that the State of Alabama shall be entitled to representation in the Senate and in the House of Representatives of the United States, members of which were elected at the election mentioned in the preamble of this bill, shall have duly ratified the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress and known as article 1.

Section 2. That it shall be the duty of the Commanding General of the Military district, in which Alabama is included, to issue all documents of the Legislature of said State chosen at the election held in February, 1868, to assemble at the capital of said State within thirty days after the passing of this act.

Mr. Wm. B. Broomall, of Ill., from the Conference on Consular Appropriation Bill, reported that the House should recede from all its disagreements, except the one as to consular fees, and that a proportionate sum should be paid to the Senate, and that the Senate recede from certain amendments and concur in the amendment providing that all money above \$1,000 received at offices of Consuls, Vice Consuls, and Commercial Agents, shall be paid into the Treasury. The report was concurred in.

The Senate took up a special order the bill to expedite the payment of salaries from individual accounts. The question was on Henderson's amendment to the amendment of Fessenden providing for a drawback of on materials used in the construction of river steamers, which was rejected.

The bill was read on the amendment providing for a drawback equal in amount to transport duty on timber, manilla, copper, and iron not advanced in manufacture, being bars, bolts, &c., and such merchandise imported into the United States shall be diminished to the extent of 10 per cent of the amount now charged for making it unlawful for any officer of the Government to collect any larger amount. The amendment was rejected by 12 against 32.

The bill was passed by the Committee of the Whole, and was reported to the Senate.

Mr. Sherman gave notice that he would press it to a vote to-morrow.

Mr. Trumbull, from Committee on Judiciary, moved a bill to postpone the test case in the case of the "Fugitive Slave" to Tennessee, to allow him to take his seat in the House. Adjourned.

to read the proposed speech in advocacy of the bill, which was done.

Mr. Stevens' own remarks were delivered with a clearness and strength of voice not before manifested this session. He closed by offering the following as a substitute for the bill:

It is enacted, etc., that every male citizen of the United States above the age of 21 years, who was born or naturalized in the United States, or who has declared his allegiance to the United States, shall be entitled to vote upon all national questions that may arise, in any State of the Union where he shall have resided for the time of 30 days, and his dissection shall be closed in the State. The greater such citizen's services to the country, the greater his right to vote, except for treason, felony, or other infamous crime not below the grade of felony at common law.

Mr. Broomall addressed the House in support of the bill. While he was speaking Mr. Broomall intimated that his intention was to withdraw the motion to reconsider and let the bill go to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Broomall also spoke against the bill which he regarded unconstitutional.

Mr. Kelly advocated and Mr. Kerr opposed the bill.

Mr. Broomall withdrew his motion, and the bill was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction, reporting a bill to admit the State of Alabama to the Union.

A resolution offered by Mr. Hendricks was adopted, requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate what had been the monthly expenditures of the War, Navy, and Interior Departments since July, 1863.

Mr. Wilson, from the committee of conference or the bill to facilitate the payment of soldiers' bounties, reported several amendments, which were concurred in.

Mr. Hendricks called up the bill to amend the act relative to recording the currency of vessels, which was passed.

Mr. Edward called up the bill to regulate the presentation of bills to the President, and the return of the same.

Mr. Bayard spoke in opposition to the bill.

It was then laid aside, and the chair submitted a communication from the General of the army, including a copy of a telegram received from Gen. Meade, commanding the Third Military District.

The bill was then read. It was read, stating that if the bill pending before Congress was passed, directing military commanders to fill offices with those qualified to take up their oath, its execution would immediately interfere with the election of the 4th of February, 1868, a large majority of the legal voters of the State, voting at said election, would be denied by the adoption of said constitution; therefore:

It is enacted, etc., that the State of Alabama shall be entitled to representation in the Senate and in the House of Representatives of the United States, members of which were elected at the election mentioned in the preamble of this bill, shall have duly ratified the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress and known as article 1.

Section 2. That it shall be the duty of the Commanding General of the Military district, in which Alabama is included, to issue all documents of the Legislature of said State chosen at the election held in February, 1868, to assemble at the capital of said State within thirty days after the passing of this act.

Mr. Wm. B. Broomall, of Ill., from the Conference on Consular Appropriation Bill, reported that the House should recede from all its disagreements, except the one as to consular fees, and that a proportionate sum should be paid to the Senate, and that the Senate recede from certain amendments and concur in the amendment providing that all money above \$1,000 received at offices of Consuls, Vice Consuls, and Commercial Agents, shall be paid into the Treasury. The report was concurred in.

The Senate took up a special order the bill to expedite the payment of salaries from individual accounts. The question was on Henderson's amendment to the amendment of Fessenden providing for a drawback of on materials used in the construction of river steamers, which was rejected.

The bill was read on the amendment providing for a drawback equal in amount to transport duty on timber, manilla, copper, and iron not advanced in manufacture, being bars, bolts, &c., and such merchandise imported into the United States shall be diminished to the extent of 10 per cent of the amount now charged for making it unlawful for any officer of the Government to collect any larger amount. The amendment was rejected by 12 against 32.

The bill was passed by the Committee of the Whole, and was reported to the Senate.

Mr. Sherman gave notice that he would press it to a vote to-morrow.

Mr. Trumbull, from Committee on Judiciary, moved a bill to postpone the test case in the case of the "Fugitive Slave" to Tennessee, to allow him to take his seat in the House. Adjourned.

Mr. Broomall spoke in opposition to the bill.

It was then laid aside, and the chair submitted a communication from the General of the army, including a copy of a telegram received from Gen. Meade, commanding the Third Military District.

The bill was then read. It was read, stating that if the bill pending before Congress was passed, directing military commanders to fill offices with those qualified to take up their oath, its execution would immediately interfere with the election of the 4th of February, 1868, a large majority of the legal voters of the State, voting at said election, would be denied by the adoption of said constitution; therefore:

It is enacted, etc., that the State of Alabama shall be entitled to representation in the Senate and in the House of Representatives of the United States, members of which were elected at the election mentioned in the preamble of this bill, shall have duly ratified the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress and known as article 1.

Section 2. That it shall be the duty of the Commanding General of the Military district, in which Alabama is included, to issue all documents of the Legislature of said State chosen at the election held in February, 1868, to assemble at the capital of said State within thirty days after the passing of this act.

Mr. Wm. B. Broomall, of Ill., from the Conference on Consular Appropriation Bill, reported that the House should recede from all its disagreements, except the one as to consular fees, and that a proportionate sum should be paid to the Senate, and that the Senate recede from certain amendments and concur in the amendment providing that all money above \$1,000 received at offices of Consuls, Vice Consuls, and Commercial Agents, shall be paid into the Treasury. The report was concurred in.

The Senate took up a special order the bill to expedite the payment of salaries from individual accounts. The question was on Henderson's amendment to the amendment of Fessenden providing for a drawback of on materials used in the construction of river steamers, which was rejected.

The bill was read on the amendment providing for a drawback equal in amount to transport duty on timber, manilla, copper, and iron not advanced in manufacture, being bars, bolts, &c., and such merchandise imported into the United States shall be diminished to the extent of 10 per cent of the amount now charged for making it unlawful for any officer of the Government to collect any larger amount. The amendment was rejected by 12 against 32.

The bill was passed by the Committee of the Whole, and was reported to the Senate.

Mr. Sherman gave notice that he would press it to a vote to-morrow.

Mr. Trumbull, from Committee on Judiciary, moved a bill to postpone the test case in the case of the "Fugitive Slave" to Tennessee, to allow him to take his seat in the House. Adjourned.

Mr. Broomall spoke in opposition to the bill.

It was then laid aside, and the chair submitted a communication from the General of the army, including a copy of a telegram received from Gen. Meade, commanding the Third Military District.

The bill was then read. It was read, stating that if the bill pending before Congress was passed, directing military commanders to fill offices with those qualified to take up their oath, its execution would immediately interfere with the election of the 4th of February, 1868, a large majority of the legal voters of the State, voting at said election, would be denied by the adoption of said constitution; therefore:

It is enacted, etc., that the State of Alabama shall be entitled to representation in the Senate and in the House of Representatives of the United States, members of which were elected at the election mentioned in the preamble of this bill, shall have duly ratified the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress and known as article 1.

Section 2. That it shall be the duty of the Commanding General of the Military district, in which Alabama is included, to issue all documents of the Legislature of said State chosen at the election held in February, 1868, to assemble at the capital of said State within thirty days after the passing of this act.

Mr. Wm. B. Broomall, of Ill., from the Conference on Consular Appropriation Bill, reported that the House should recede from all its disagreements, except the one as to consular fees, and that a proportionate sum should be paid to the Senate, and that the Senate recede from certain amendments and concur in the amendment providing that all money above \$1,000 received at offices of Consuls, Vice Consuls, and Commercial Agents, shall be paid into the Treasury. The report was concurred in.

The Senate took up a special order the bill to expedite the payment of salaries from individual accounts. The question was on Henderson's amendment to the amendment of Fessenden providing for a drawback of on materials used in the construction of river steamers, which was rejected.

The bill was read on the amendment providing for a drawback equal in amount to transport duty on timber, manilla, copper, and iron not advanced in manufacture, being bars, bolts, &c., and such merchandise imported into the United States shall be diminished to the extent of 10 per cent of the amount now charged for making it unlawful for any officer of the Government to collect any larger amount. The amendment was rejected by 12 against 32.

The bill was passed by the Committee of the Whole, and was reported to the Senate.

Mr. Sherman gave notice that he would press it to a vote to-morrow.

Mr. Trumbull, from Committee on Judiciary, moved a bill to postpone the test case in the case of the "Fugitive Slave" to Tennessee, to allow him to take his seat in the House. Adjourned.

Mr. Broomall spoke in opposition to the bill.

It was then laid aside, and the chair submitted a communication from the General of the army, including a copy of a telegram received from Gen. Meade, commanding the Third Military District.

The bill was then read. It was read, stating that if the bill pending before Congress was passed, directing military commanders to fill offices with those qualified to take up their oath, its execution would immediately interfere with the election of the 4th of February, 1868, a large majority of the legal voters of the State, voting at said election, would be denied by the adoption of said constitution; therefore:

It is enacted, etc., that the State of Alabama shall be entitled to representation in the Senate and in the House of Representatives of the United States, members of which were elected at the election mentioned in the preamble of this bill, shall have duly ratified the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress and known as article 1.

Section 2. That it shall be the duty of the Commanding General of the Military district, in which Alabama is included, to issue all documents of the Legislature of said State chosen at the election held in February, 1868, to assemble at the capital of said State within thirty days after the passing of this act.

Mr. Wm. B. Broomall, of Ill., from the Conference on Consular Appropriation Bill, reported that the House should recede from all its disagreements, except the one as to consular fees, and that a proportionate sum should be paid to the Senate, and that the Senate recede from certain amendments and concur in the amendment providing that all money above \$1,000 received at offices of Consuls, Vice Consuls, and Commercial Agents, shall be paid into the Treasury. The report was concurred in.

The Senate took up a special order the bill to expedite the payment of salaries from individual accounts. The question was on Henderson's amendment to the amendment of Fessenden providing for a drawback of on materials used in the construction of river steamers, which was rejected.

The bill was read on the amendment providing for a drawback equal in amount to transport duty on timber, manilla, copper, and iron not advanced in manufacture, being bars, bolts, &c., and such merchandise imported into the United States shall be diminished to the extent of 10 per cent of the amount now charged for making it unlawful for any officer of the Government to collect any larger amount. The amendment was rejected by 12 against 32.

The bill was passed by the Committee of the Whole, and was reported to the Senate.

Mr. Sherman gave notice that he would press it to a vote to-morrow.

Mr. Trumbull, from Committee on Judiciary, moved a bill to postpone the test case in the case of the "Fugitive Slave" to Tennessee, to allow him to take his seat in the House. Adjourned.

Mr. Broomall spoke in opposition to the bill.

It was then laid aside, and the chair submitted a communication from the General of the army, including a copy of a telegram received from Gen. Meade, commanding the Third Military District.

The bill was then read. It was read, stating that if the bill pending before Congress was passed, directing military commanders to fill offices with those qualified to take up their oath, its execution would immediately interfere with the election of the 4th of February, 1868, a large majority of the legal voters of the State, voting at said election, would be denied by the adoption of said constitution; therefore:

It is enacted, etc., that the State of Alabama shall be entitled to representation in the Senate and in the House of Representatives of the United States, members of which were elected at the election mentioned in the preamble of this bill, shall have duly ratified the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress and known as article 1.

Section 2. That it shall be the duty of the Commanding General of the Military district, in which Alabama is included, to issue all documents of the Legislature of said State chosen at the election held in February, 1868, to assemble at the capital of said State within thirty days after the passing of this act.

Mr. Wm. B. Broomall, of Ill., from the Conference on Consular Appropriation Bill, reported that the House should recede from all its disagreements, except the one as to consular fees, and that a proportionate sum should be paid to the Senate, and that the Senate recede from certain amendments and concur in the amendment providing that all money above \$1,000 received at offices of Consuls, Vice Consuls, and Commercial Agents, shall be paid into the Treasury. The report was concurred in.

The Senate took up a special order the bill to expedite the payment of salaries from individual accounts. The question was on Henderson's amendment to the amendment of Fessenden providing for a drawback of on materials used in the construction of river steamers, which was rejected.

The bill was read on the amendment providing for a drawback equal in amount to transport duty on timber, manilla, copper, and iron not advanced in manufacture, being bars, bolts, &c., and such merchandise imported into the United States shall be diminished to the extent of 10 per cent of the amount now charged for making it unlawful for any officer of the Government to collect any larger amount. The amendment was rejected by 12 against 32.

The bill was passed by the Committee of the Whole, and was reported to the Senate.

Mr. Sherman gave notice that he would press it to a vote to-morrow.

Mr. Trumbull, from Committee on Judiciary, moved a bill to postpone the test case in the case of the "Fugitive Slave" to Tennessee, to allow him to take his seat in the House. Adjourned.

Mr. Broomall spoke in opposition to the bill.

It was then laid aside, and the chair submitted a communication from the General of the army, including a copy of a telegram received from Gen. Meade, commanding the Third Military District.

The bill was then read. It was read, stating that if the bill pending before Congress was passed, directing military commanders to fill offices with those qualified to take up their oath, its execution would immediately interfere with the election of the 4th of February, 1868, a large majority of the legal voters of the State, voting at said election, would be denied by the adoption of said constitution; therefore:

It is enacted, etc., that the State of Alabama shall be entitled to representation in the Senate and in the House of Representatives of the United States, members of which were elected at the election mentioned in the preamble of this bill, shall have duly ratified the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by the Thirty

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1863.

STRANGE ACCIDENT

ON THE INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD—A PASSENGER TRAIN BLOWN FROM ITS TRUCKS AND HURLED DOWN AN EMBANKMENT—FORTUNATE ESCAPE OF THE PASSENGERS.

The mighty breath from the lungs of the storm king that passed over us at an early hour last year, left such a mark on the land that more strength went out of than in any other direction. So far as we have heard, it blew its strongest blast, from north to south, in the vicinity of Lawrenceburg.

The express train of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad, due here at 2:30 A. M. yesterday morning, had the most startling experience of the power of the storm. It was approaching the city at the rate of 60 miles an hour, when it struck over the Whitewater, it was suddenly brought to a stop. As it was about to enter the bridge, and just as the engine had reached it, the wind whirled it around and carried it, with its cars, lifted from the trucks, as though they were paste-board boxes, and hurled them down the embankment, turning them completely over and right side up, so that their passengers, men and children.

One of the cars was completely wrecked by the fall. Of course the most terrible alarm was felt by all the passengers, till they recovered from the shock of the shock, and knew that the worst had come. They knew nothing, expected nothing, until they felt themselves lifted and thrown in the wrong direction, turned heels over head, jolted, jolted, and jolted, and scattered, and dashed with such and such, and whenever a lady essayed to cross the crowded thoroughfares she was invariably downed with a weight of iron, in the course of her terrors and vagaries, actually invented something that no one could prove.

In former years, when trains were worn,

of our fashionable ladies were con-

tinued to enter the street sweeping machines, and much had to be done to

get them up the most difficult

obligations. Short walking canes did

not come into use soon, and we are thankful that fashion, in the course of her terrors and vagaries, actually invented something that no one could prove.

In former years, when trains were worn,

of our fashionable ladies were con-

tinued to enter the street sweeping machines, and much had to be done to

get them up the most difficult

obligations. Short walking canes did

not come into use soon, and we are thankful that fashion, in the course of her terrors and vagaries, actually invented something that no one could prove.

In former years, when trains were worn,

of our fashionable ladies were con-

tinued to enter the street sweeping machines, and much had to be done to

get them up the most difficult

obligations. Short walking canes did

not come into use soon, and we are thankful that fashion, in the course of her terrors and vagaries, actually invented something that no one could prove.

In former years, when trains were worn,

of our fashionable ladies were con-

tinued to enter the street sweeping machines, and much had to be done to

get them up the most difficult

obligations. Short walking canes did

not come into use soon, and we are thankful that fashion, in the course of her terrors and vagaries, actually invented something that no one could prove.

In former years, when trains were worn,

of our fashionable ladies were con-

tinued to enter the street sweeping machines, and much had to be done to

get them up the most difficult

obligations. Short walking canes did

not come into use soon, and we are thankful that fashion, in the course of her terrors and vagaries, actually invented something that no one could prove.

In former years, when trains were worn,

of our fashionable ladies were con-

tinued to enter the street sweeping machines, and much had to be done to

get them up the most difficult

obligations. Short walking canes did

not come into use soon, and we are thankful that fashion, in the course of her terrors and vagaries, actually invented something that no one could prove.

In former years, when trains were worn,

of our fashionable ladies were con-

tinued to enter the street sweeping machines, and much had to be done to

get them up the most difficult

obligations. Short walking canes did

not come into use soon, and we are thankful that fashion, in the course of her terrors and vagaries, actually invented something that no one could prove.

In former years, when trains were worn,

of our fashionable ladies were con-

tinued to enter the street sweeping machines, and much had to be done to

get them up the most difficult

obligations. Short walking canes did

not come into use soon, and we are thankful that fashion, in the course of her terrors and vagaries, actually invented something that no one could prove.

In former years, when trains were worn,

of our fashionable ladies were con-

tinued to enter the street sweeping machines, and much had to be done to

get them up the most difficult

obligations. Short walking canes did

not come into use soon, and we are thankful that fashion, in the course of her terrors and vagaries, actually invented something that no one could prove.

In former years, when trains were worn,

of our fashionable ladies were con-

tinued to enter the street sweeping machines, and much had to be done to

get them up the most difficult

obligations. Short walking canes did

not come into use soon, and we are thankful that fashion, in the course of her terrors and vagaries, actually invented something that no one could prove.

In former years, when trains were worn,

of our fashionable ladies were con-

tinued to enter the street sweeping machines, and much had to be done to

get them up the most difficult

obligations. Short walking canes did

not come into use soon, and we are thankful that fashion, in the course of her terrors and vagaries, actually invented something that no one could prove.

In former years, when trains were worn,

of our fashionable ladies were con-

tinued to enter the street sweeping machines, and much had to be done to

get them up the most difficult

obligations. Short walking canes did

not come into use soon, and we are thankful that fashion, in the course of her terrors and vagaries, actually invented something that no one could prove.

In former years, when trains were worn,

of our fashionable ladies were con-

tinued to enter the street sweeping machines, and much had to be done to

get them up the most difficult

obligations. Short walking canes did

not come into use soon, and we are thankful that fashion, in the course of her terrors and vagaries, actually invented something that no one could prove.

In former years, when trains were worn,

of our fashionable ladies were con-

tinued to enter the street sweeping machines, and much had to be done to

get them up the most difficult

obligations. Short walking canes did

not come into use soon, and we are thankful that fashion, in the course of her terrors and vagaries, actually invented something that no one could prove.

In former years, when trains were worn,

of our fashionable ladies were con-

tinued to enter the street sweeping machines, and much had to be done to

get them up the most difficult

obligations. Short walking canes did

not come into use soon, and we are thankful that fashion, in the course of her terrors and vagaries, actually invented something that no one could prove.

In former years, when trains were worn,

of our fashionable ladies were con-

tinued to enter the street sweeping machines, and much had to be done to

get them up the most difficult

obligations. Short walking canes did

not come into use soon, and we are thankful that fashion, in the course of her terrors and vagaries, actually invented something that no one could prove.

In former years, when trains were worn,

of our fashionable ladies were con-

tinued to enter the street sweeping machines, and much had to be done to

get them up the most difficult

obligations. Short walking canes did

not come into use soon, and we are thankful that fashion, in the course of her terrors and vagaries, actually invented something that no one could prove.

In former years, when trains were worn,

of our fashionable ladies were con-

tinued to enter the street sweeping machines, and much had to be done to

get them up the most difficult

obligations. Short walking canes did

not come into use soon, and we are thankful that fashion, in the course of her terrors and vagaries, actually invented something that no one could prove.

In former years, when trains were worn,

of our fashionable ladies were con-

tinued to enter the street sweeping machines, and much had to be done to

get them up the most difficult

obligations. Short walking canes did

not come into use soon, and we are thankful that fashion, in the course of her terrors and vagaries, actually invented something that no one could prove.

In former years, when trains were worn,

of our fashionable ladies were con-

tinued to enter the street sweeping machines, and much had to be done to

get them up the most difficult

obligations. Short walking canes did

not come into use soon, and we are thankful that fashion, in the course of her terrors and vagaries, actually invented something that no one could prove.

In former years, when trains were worn,

of our fashionable ladies were con-

tinued to enter the street sweeping machines, and much had to be done to

get them up the most difficult

obligations. Short walking canes did

not come into use soon, and we are thankful that fashion, in the course of her terrors and vagaries, actually invented something that no one could prove.

In former years, when trains were worn,

of our fashionable ladies were con-

tinued to enter the street sweeping machines, and much had to be done to

get them up the most difficult

obligations. Short walking canes did

not come into use soon, and we are thankful that fashion, in the course of her terrors and vagaries, actually invented something that no one could prove.

In former years, when trains were worn,

of our fashionable ladies were con-

tinued to enter the street sweeping machines, and much had to be done to

get them up the most difficult

obligations. Short walking canes did

not come into use soon, and we are thankful that fashion, in the course of her terrors and vagaries, actually invented something that no one could prove.

In former years, when trains were worn,

of our fashionable ladies were con-

tinued to enter the street sweeping machines, and much had to be done to

get them up the most difficult

obligations. Short walking canes did

not come into use soon, and we are thankful that fashion, in the course of her terrors and vagaries, actually invented something that no one could prove.

In former years, when trains were worn,

of our fashionable ladies were con-

tinued to enter the street sweeping machines, and much had to be done to

get them up the most difficult

obligations. Short walking canes did

not come into use soon, and we are thankful that fashion, in the course of her terrors and vagaries, actually invented something that no one could prove.

In former years, when trains were worn,

of our fashionable ladies were con-

tinued to enter the street sweeping machines, and much had to be done to

get them up the most